that the Constitution makes no provision whatever against the payment of those claims. Mr. Tilden, by his letter, lost the confidence of the Democratic party. and they did not renominate him. When I say the Democratic party, I mean chiefly the South. It is pretty much all there is of the Democratic party now. [Laughter.] Now let us see if it isn't correct. At the last session the Democratic party took possession of both houses of the Senate there are

party took possession of both houses of Congress. In the Senate there are 42 Cameerate, and how many of those 42 came from the rich, populous North! Only twelve—that is all. The South has the power; and Wade Hampton to his public speech has lately told you that he pledged the whole 138 voies of the Solid South rold for Hancock well, gentlemen, suppose that under that view we conclude to secure the 232 solid Northern votes for Garfield! If we do, you never will hear anything more about the solid South while you live [laughler], and that banquet which General Hancock is preparing for those who shall now come in and enjoy the truits of this reconciliation will never be had.

Now, centlemen, I know General Hancock very well. I know him to be a countly gettleman. I believe him to be a man of high honor and integrity, and if elected President be will feel in honor bound to follow the behests of the Democrate parity, do its bidding, and to box down before that power by which he was exalted. He cannot help himself, he general Hancock, is as strong as the parity that elects him. No President can even make a village post master without the consent of the Senate; no President can drew his own salery without the concept of the House. Has General Hancock told you that if a law be passed to pay these Southern claims he will veto it! Not a word on that an abject has he said.

Gentlemen, I have only to say that it is to the North we are to look. I don't believe that the boast of Wade Hampton, of giving the 188 vetes of the Soud Souta, is a vain boast. It is to the North was reconsent to the degrading and damming humiliation of submitting to the cialues of robots who fought againt the Union, and by their war caused the very licities of which they seek of the war caused the very licities of which they seek of the boast of walch they seek of put the payment. [Apconsent to the degrading and danging humination of submitting to the ciains of rebest who fought against the Union, and by their war caused the very ciains of which they seek of you the payment. [Applause.] Gentlemen, when the North has considered these questions that are rending and has considered whether it will have General Hancock or General Garfield, you need have no fear about which side it will take. [Applause.] Now. General Hancock, as I heve said, as an honorable man. The charges against him for the part he look in field, you like. [Applause.] and the man. The side it will take. [Applause.] and monomole man. The Hancock, as I have said, as an innormale man. The charges against him for the part he took in the execution of Mrs. Surrent are as undust as the shameless charges which are had stallwart Democrat, Judge charges which that stallwart Democrat, Judge thon of Mrs. Surrait are as unjust as the shameless charges which are made against General Garfield. When that shalwart Democrat, Judge Black, beard in Paris of the nomination of General Garfield he wrose this letter which I have in my pocket, but of which I will only read a part. He says that he has known General Garfield all his life, and that if he will entry the principles which actuate and control hum to private his into pablic affairs, he will make the best Chief Magnistrate that the United States ever had. [Applause.]

My friends, I am now done. I have only to say that we are going to make General Garfield the next President of the United States and give him a chance to show his fitness for the place. [Applause.]

GENERAL HARRISON'S ADDRESS. Cries of "Blaine!" were then heard from various General Sharpe stepped forward and Senator Blaine has not yet arrived, but 1 now have the honor to introduce to you a grandson of old General Harrison, of Obio-General Ben Harrison, of Indiana." [Cheers.] General Harrison

cused from addressing this great audience to-night, but the importunities and friendliness of some of your distinguished citizens have drawn me to this platform; and since I have looked into the faces of this great assemblage I feel that I shall find with you what I did not d-the energy to say a word or two for the Republican party. [Cheers.] I remember with much pride the part which the great State of New-York took in the war. [Cheers.] I remember that on every battlefield of that bloody contest the blood of New-Yorkers was shed for the flag. [Applause.] I recollect to-night that in every National cemetery I have visited—on the Lower Mississippi, in our own State, and wherever I had the privilege to step into one of those nest cities of the dead, where the pious care of our Nation has gathered the shattered bodies of ber dead children-that in all of these I have seen the adatones of New-York soldiers. [Cheers.] And recollect the great influence that went out from this commercial metropolis, from its commercial citizens, from its men of wealth, from its bankers, in aid of our Nation. [Applause.] I remember how the hinges of your money-vaults in New-York opened with patriotic haste to supply the exhausted freasury of your Nation.
[Applause.] And when I recollect this to-night, I do not wonder at this great outpouring of the citizens in New-York in response to a call which challenges into life all the great recollections of the war. [Applause.]

My countrymen, how grand the spectacle was when that Army gathered! They came like the rush of a tornade when the gun at Samter shot the quiet people of the North into angry life [applause], and I remember with what entire zeal these marches were made and e butt on fought evidencing a courage unsurpassed that when the war was over, and the great valor of these Northern States, under the leadership of our Generals, had subdued the rebellion, I recollect that it was And I feel that the same energy will hold together in this political contest and gain the same success. [Apbeen if those rebels in arms bad proposed to Grant to were still on the line. [Cries of "Never."] And yet, were still on the line. [Cries of "Never."] And yet my friends, it is scarcely less important that they should appeal to these great States of the North that farmishe that arm, that they should break that bond of political unity which they should break that bond of political as the rebel pickets are on the frontier of any sovereign States. [Great cheers, Break up those treasonable as octations in your Southern States, and I that we call Democracy; give free voice to the Republican electors in all those States, and let them have their due political influence; and then we will consider the question of dividing in the North [Great applause.]

Way, my countrymen, I believe it would have been past the credubty of any living man at the close of the

by my countrymen, I believe it would not occur the credulty of any living man at the close of the M the present could have been revealed to him dan't it have saddened that great triumpils that Washington—that army of Sherman in had started to from Onio and swep irrestatible force to Sayannah, there to railly, and a the irresistible force to Savannah, there to rally, and at it irresistible force to Savannah, there to rally, and at it came to look into the forces of Grant's great Army the Petomac (applianse), and strike hands with those marades on every bloody field; and when, for the first me, many of these brave Western boys saw the girst the san on the dome of their Nation's Capitol, and alked through its great avenues rewarded, an how early; by the cheers and enthushasm of the people that athered to receive hem, for all the tell of the fight-oudil it not have sendented the glory of that great day they could have seen us when rebel brigadiers are in the control of our Government, and when the Nation's didlers, exappled in the great we, have been turned out in minor places about your National Legislature to two places to the robers! [A voice: "We will put hern back again."] I should say so. Ah! how can any other feel that he is at home when his political associations for them into a union with these! Now, I do not desire to perjetuate animostices, but I want the fellowtheet house and the fight with me to show himself them onch again."] I should say so. Ab't how can any soldier feel that he is at frome when his political associations lead hum into a union with these? Now, I do not desiré to perpetuate animosities, but I want the fellow that brought on the fight with mo to show himself good-natured first. [Great cheers and applituse.] Now, I propose to persecute no man because he was a rebel. In every social and business relation, if he is a true man, I will give him my confidence and friendship, but I will not henor him because he was are bel [No. No]; and it is for this distinctly and avowedly in his cantrose in the South that he is enosen to sit in high places. Why, my countryment these Democratic copperheads in Indiana are now claiming to have fought this war. [Great laughter and cheers.] This party surpasses in the tramendous sublimity of its impundance anything I have ever seen. [Great laughters and cheers.] This party surpasses in the tramendous sublimity of its impundance anything I have ever seen. [Great applance.] You have heard the story of the bear cause into the house, and left the old woman with the axt to fight the intruder; and how when she had killed the beast he crept from his safe hidding place in the attle to claim partnership in the glory. (Great laughter.) It has story is worse than that—many of these fellows were fighting with the bear [applance and inughter.] and they distributed the bear the old man forthwith sought to evider into glory with her over the achievement. (Great laughter.) If its not only on this question, but the money question, on which we have had the fight be bear to only on this question, but the money question, on which we have had to fight a battle for the train in which achievement. (Great laughter, it is not only on the question, but the money question, on which we have had to fight a battle for the train in while you are so deeply concerned. But now can we agree without animosity, without any charge of setional anfriendiness, can't the old armies of Grant an Elsemann stand together? [Apphause, Let us tour elbows—Indiana and New-York—as they did in Mocker's good old corps, and rally round that citize soldier who is our loader now holding our lines to gether until, as at Appendatox, the rebels disband, an then we will go home. [Great cheers and applause.]

WHAT ANSON G. M'COOK SAID.

The next speaker introduced was General Auson G. McCook. He said : MY COMBADAS: Following so many distinguish men it can scarcely be expected that I can say anything upon this splendid demonstration in hotor of a man suppression of the Rebellion, and who has been equally distinguished in civil life. Speaking in his presence, I may not say all I think and teel in regard to him, but I can with propriety say that I have known him in war and in peace, on the battle-fleids of the South and in the balls of Congress, and I can bear per hough testimony to his courage, to his patriotism sed away since you turned your focus toward th North and marched away from the firsts made namorta by your valor, you have not lorgotten, the world he not forgotten, that at one time you were members o

promotion; and your work done you returned to your homes to pick up the broken thread of your oivil pu suits, four years older and four years poorer, save by the proud consciousness of having done your duty.

(Cheers.) From your ranks, my comrades, have gone forth many representative men; but none as really and truly representative as the man whom you have serenaded to-night. [Continued applause.] A poor and friendless boy, without advantages in his early youth, he has won his way, step by step, to the highest positions known to our Constitution and op laws, and at last the great Republican party in this country has nominated him as its candidate for President. (Renewed applause). During the war he took man's place and did a man's work. Since the war h has made his impression on the legislation of the country, and, whether as a soldier or a legislator, he has never failed to discharge him whole duty. Now, my comrades, his opponent is a soldler of the Union, too, but back of him stands that same Solid South that you confronted in 1861. It is not the first time that the Democratic party has attempted to blind the eyes of the people of this country by nominating a Union soldier. In 1864 they took one and adopted a platform which declared the war a ful-ure. The result is known. I say nothing, I repeat, against General Hancock; but he is backed up by this Solid South. At the convention which nominated him, a distinguished soldier of the Con ederate Army, now a Senator from the State of

against General Hancock; but he is backed up of this Solid South. At the convention which nominated him, a distinguished coldier of the Confederate Army, now a Senator from the State of South Carolina, pledged on that platform the solid vote of the South to the Democratic candidates, and the Pledge was received with cheers from the same throat that rung the death-knell of the gallant men of the Second Corps at Getty-burg and Culpepper Court House. The united North should once again assert itself and show the united South they can ard will preserve its institutions. If, as we all heard it said, the South is solid and will remain so, in self-defence the instinct of self-preservation should, and I hepe will make the North solid as it was when it went forth to buttle, followed by the prayers and tears and blessings of those who remained at home. The issue is none four making jumplance), neither should we hesitate to accept it. I concede that it is not a reassuring spectacle to see section divided negatinal section with the unforgotten memories of 1801 and 1805 still fresh. Still I say to you again, that a united North once again will not be without its advantages as a warning for the future. (Applance,)

Now I am roing to make way for some one else. I have soid all I want to say. As I stated a moment ago I have not a word to say against General Hancock. He is a member of the galiant regular army, a graduate of West Pedit. I said that during the war General Hancock did his duty. So did a million volunteers who earried rifles and muskets in the ranks without the hope or prospect of promotion. (Gheers, I concede that General Baucock was loyal to the first during the war, but he would have been false to his military eath, had be falled to stand by the contribute with each of the prospect of pramotion and advancement. If he has the pride of his profession; he had a great theatre in which to display his military genits; he had the profect of pramotion and advancement. He has been nominated for the Presidency by the Democ

SPEECH OF CONGRESSMAN WILLIAMS. Congressman Charles G. Williams, of Wisconsin,

avited by your committee to say a word here to-night, but I am sure I shall make an announcement that you will all be glad to hear. While I have been casting over in my mind what I might say to you, I have come to the conclusion that when the soldier speaks to the soldier, the citizen and the civilian about be silent. I meeting that for the moment I had forgotten that my your borders, it was given out that there might be some dissatisfaction, some coloness in the State of New-York my that if New-York is dead to Republicans this year it is the liveliest corpse I have seen this ten years bunners and the hozzas of the multitudes that rent the very heavens. [Loud cheers.] I had thought of speak ng here of my feelings in realizing that we stand now in the commercial centre of the Nation, the future me tropolts of the world; for as the ships come up from the sea, so trains come up from the land, depositing and gathering here the wealth of a century. And if there is any man skilled and trained in the laws of business and of trade, he is the man best qualified to manage the affilies of Manuattan Island. Such men know the safety of stability; they know the danger of uncertainty and of doubt. And I cannot believe that the citizens of New York want to see again the time when Black Friday swent through this magnificent metropolis, when the lights in your manufactories went out, when your laborers were turned starving into the street, when the storm centre of panic was over this city and over all the land-for your city is the finan cial heart of the Nation. There is not a furrow turner to the strength and grandeur and the prosperity of the Cty of New York. I know you will help us; I see it in these intelligent faces, it in the feeling that thrills your nearts is that the party which has brought this

to the strength and grandeur and the prosperity of the City of New York. I know you will help us; I see it in those intelligent faces. I see that the feeling that thrills your nearts is that the party which has brought this present prosperity to your doors must be supported and maintained. I have no mirgivings, but as General Harrison use spoken of a bear story, let me also reter to a well-known bear story, and say fact if you New Yorkers are not going to help us, I say with the man who was cornered by the voice, "Lard help us if you can; but if you cannot, stand aside, and you will see the best figur you ever naw in your size." [Laughter.]

We have winnessed a strange spectacle in your city during the past forty-cight nours. The leaders of the Republican party, and, therefore, the leaders of the Nation, assembled here to discuss this proposition: With all your Haerty, with all your concidation, we are met on the divioling line again; the colonial to discuss the divioling line again; the colonial to discuss whether it is feed to break the line or abundon the South to short-run and to finand. My God! What a proposition! In the South since the close of the war 13,000 men have been shot to death for daring to excresse the rights of American critisms. I want you to swear critisens, by the exercisal principles of justice; I appeal to you, soldiors, by the memory of your dend conardes, by the right of American critisms. I want you to swear entire it, and the more can swear by, to receive here, that, oneer the Constitution, and by opersy mother's process heart, by every vacant control by every mother's process heart, by every color or yours, not by speech alone. I had by the right of private exhortation, not only that Garnied and Arthur small be elected, as they be reing to be anyway [Saughter and cheer-during the beauty when south; the control of congress, but by the role and right of justice; when they present there credentials, see to it that they are not stained with blood, or furnited with one particle of from. [

AUDRESS OF O. D. CONGER.

O. D. Conger, of Michigan, who was the next speaker, said : I look upon this sea of human faces gathered to thi greatest city of the continent; I listen to your shouls and to the appliance with which you great the atterance of the noblest sentiments of our nature. It is worthy of you thus to gather together to pay the spect to the principles of men, the thoughts which they embedy in the Nation and the Constitution, and in the laws of your land. New York gathers in its boson the wealth, the enterprise, the intelligence, the knowl coige of all this vast Land-New-York, which looks to the rising sun as it holds the commerce of the world-New York, through all the long busy day receiving that comto his wise and judicious leader more and sending it off to every corner of the world.

My comrades, although fifteen years have controlling the business of the Nation, including the corn that binds together all the grand commercial and industrial interests of this freest, proudest, it be the home and centre and controlling point of all nary to the last of December, with every advances, your, for its riches, for its prosperity, to every State of this vast hand. There is, however, against the

jority, which has heretofore been cast in the interes and at the beheat of those who went forth to fight their fellow-citizens-in the interest and at the b best and at the ned of these whom you conquered and humbled in the dust, and drove back to the canebrakes in everlasting disgrace, as you then thought, but who have returned in fifteen years by the aid of that great majority of 60,000 or 70,000 Democratic votes in the City of New-York, and have driven all your defenders in the South Irom all places of trust and honor, and even from life itself. [Applause.] Do yet know that you are the recipients of all the wealth and all the rewards of industry of this grand Nation of ours t Do you know that Minnesota and Wisconsin, and Nebraska and Illmois, and last, but by no means least, my own beautiful State, send their tribute to you-on all the lakes with 30,000 vessels pass State; yet your representatives in Congress, your Democratic representatives from this city, by their votes attempt to destroy the whole of this industries of the West which supplies you with food. Your grand presperity may long continue if the laws remain unchanged, but a

supplies you with food. Your grand prosperity may long continue if the laws remain unchanged, but a change in the duty which protectathese industries blasts them. Yet your representatives from New-York, by their votes, endeavor to pass laws which would crumble mito rain our industries, and you don't rebuke them. They introduce bills rotake all the protection off all the industries which produce the wealth you are now receiting, and it is your temogratic representatives from Yev-York, combined with the rebel free-traders of the South, that are attempting to destroy these undustries. They are attempting to take the duty off sait. If this is done, New-York, Michigan, West Virginia and Ohio will be ruined in their principal industry, and 40,000 workmen will be thrown out of employment and into the hands of starvation. Sait them? Oh! I wish you could sait those representatives. [Lond cheers.] I want you to understand clearly this one fact, that the whole country is ruined by the men whom you conquired in war.

In the cancus of the Demecratic party in Congress the Rebel officers are in a majority, and it is with shame that I say it. Northern copperheads. Northern Damocratic dough-faces yielded to the cancus behest of the rebels, and voted with them to destroy your industries and your prosperity, and believe they can come back to New-York and to elected year after year, as they have been heretofore. If this can be done, if the people of New-York can stand coolly by and see this hing done again. God forgive me speaking to you to night. [Laugater and obsers.] But if your old spirit, the spirit that actuated you in the war has not died out [sheers]; if there still be any self-respect, any love of country anoung you, any confidence in your own your even to rule yourselves, for God's sake don't submit any longer to the relie of the brigaliers who kept the Andersonville prison open for your brave soldiers. [Caeers.] New-York has need of redemption. If I lived among you I should not perhaps dare say this kind of thing. But I

MR. M'KINLEY'S SPEECH. The next speaker was Congressman William

McKinley, of Ohio, who, after thanking the audience for its warm greeting, spoke nearly as follows: Whatever may be the result of the election in New York, I want you to understand that the State of Ohio will declare for Garfield by over 40,000 majority. [Cheers.] What reason is there that the Democratic party should succeed ! It is said that there should be a change. [A voice, "They are bungry." Yes, the Democrats ar hnngry; they are eager to get at the public crib.

The speaker's remarks were interrupted at this point by the departure of General Garfield. The appearance of the Presidential candidate on the stoop was the signal for long-continued applause, which gradually died away in the distance as he made his way through the crowd. Major McKinlev, resuming, said :

The Democrats say that they want a change. Now suppose that they have a change, what will you get by it! Who can tell me what is the policy of the Democratic party! They advocate soft money in Maine and Indiana; hard money in New-York. In fact the Demo crats want all the money they can get. The Democratic party has never proposed anything. It has been simply forever opposed to the Republican party. They opposed the war, and in 1864 declared that it was a failure. Now they say the war is over and that this is the era of pence. They oppose us, we whip them, and then they come up and thank us for whipping them. They opposed the greenback, which went with your armies to victory; then they declared it was the best currency the world ever saw. They opposed the resumption of specie payments, and the House passed measures intended to defeat it, and had it not been for a loyal Senate the purpose

might have succeeded.

After resumption has been accomplished the Den cratto party in its Cincinnati platform congratuiates the country upon its happy financial condition (Laughter and applause.) They opposed the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments; they protested that those Amendments should never become parts of the Constitution. Now they declare that those Amend-

the Censitition. It we should be at them in November [A voice—"We will!"] then they will come up to us and say that on the whole it was protected the best thing that that could have happened. [Langhter.]

What then, I say, will you gain by the success of the Democratic party! What are the principles and policy of the Democratic party! [A voice—"They haven't any."] What is the policy—I repeat it—of the Democratic party! Xo man knows. At the Academy of Music in this city the other evening you could not have found out. Tiden was there to represent an honest count. [Lond laughter.] Samuel Raudall was there to represent free trade, and worst of all, Thomas Ewing, of Ohio, was there to represent hard money. [Long laughter and cheers.] No, we owe no thanks to the Democratic party that the country new has an bonest dollar. The greenback which it brided, but when went with you and shared with your bayeness the honors of viccheers.] No, we owe no thanks to the Democratic party that the country new has an honest dollar. The greenback which it brided, but which went with you and shared win your bayenets the honers of yietory, is now a noble currency. It holds its head way up in the light; it knows that its redeemer liveth [appliance] and that redeemer is the Republican party. Gold. sliver and are noback now move along side by side, up-holding the financial integrity of the country. But I asked a while ago what were the principles of the Democratic party. The question reminds me of a story of the days of the circuit rider. An old Methodist preacher had in his circuit four routes; of these three were had in his circuit four routes; of these three were narreable and pleasant, but the other was difficult and dangerous. He had to climb a high hill by a narrow road, winch was bordered by a steep precipied and overlanne by a large tree, which seemed to threaten him every time he passed. One day in going over this road Sanan appeared to him and commanded him to bow down and worshlp him. The minister refused and explained that he was a Methodist preacher not could not do it. Then Satan promised to do any three things the preacher might ask tim if he only would fall down and worshlp him. The preacher nother half, Sanan spoke, and lo! the hill became at once a level plane. The tree was then torn up by the roots and flung far down into the abyes. The old preacher passed in alarm; he had only one chance more, and net ried to think of the most difficult time in the world. Finally his face brightness, the roots and flung far down into the abyes. The old preacher passed in alarm; he had only one chance more, and net ried to think of the most difficult time in the world. Finally his face brightness; that can't be done. [I proutieus laughter.]

In closing I want to say one word about a free oallot for a free people. They tell us the work of the Republic and to vely and to year one passed. [I proutieus laughter.]

In closing I want to say one word abo

EXISENATOR KIRKWOOD'S REMARKS. General Sharpe then asked if the andience wishes to hear any more speeches, and in response to loud and long continued cries of "yes, yes," introduced ex-Senator Kirkwood, of Iowa. He spoke as fol-

It seems to me that this has been a Western perormance-at any rate in the way of speaking-and an Eastern one in the way of listening. Out in Iowa we usually go home and co to bed by 11 o'clock, [laughter] and I mink you ought to do the same thing. Twenty years ago Abraham Lincoln was elected President. After his election he became as much loved and respected as my one who has ever filled the office; resident. After any one who has ever filled the office; since his death every pairfoire heart in this whole country holds him in kindly and warm remembrance. Why was this! Because he was from the people and one of the people. He knew thereughly all the hopes, all the fears, all the aspirations of the American people, and because he knew them the people loved him. We have now refere us another man who holds the same position before the American people. He begin life at the lowest and now has risen step by step until he is to day the candidate of the great Republican party for the highest office in the gift of the people. He shows, as Lincoln knew so will, the wishes and sentiments of the people of this great country. He will be loved, as Lincoln was, because he has the same qualities of head and beart. We call Lincoln "Old Abe", let us call Garfield "Young Abe." [Great appliance.]

DEATH OF GENERAL WILLIAM O. BUTLER.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 6 .- General William O. Butler died at Carroliton this morning at 5 o'clock, at the age of eighty-nine years. He was an officer in the Regular Army in the war of 1812 and was

Lie was in Congress for two terms (1839-43), and during the Mexican war stinined the rank of Major-General He was the candidate for Vice-President on the ticket with General Lewis Cass in 1848. He represented Kanties on the teleful with General Lewis
Cass in 1848. He represented Kentucky
in the Washington Peace Convention at
the beginning of the late war. For some years past he
had lived in retirement at his home in Carroliton. MINING IN COLORADO.

ROUND MOUNTAIN AND THE PLATA VERDE, THE FEATURE OF THE LANDSCAPE-AN EXAMINA-TION OF THE PLATA VEEDE MINE-A WISE PLAN OF OPERATIONS-THE BEST MILL OF ITS KIND AND WHAT IT IS EXPECTED TO ACCOMPLISH.

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

SILVER CLIFF, Col., July 21 .- Northeast of th town of Silver Cliff, and about a mile distant, Round Monntain raises its head like an immense sugar loaf, about 1,200 feet above the surrounding foothills. The southern contact of the granite tongue which I described in a former letter as extending into the trachytic formation from the northwest. runs across the further side of this mountain, so that the broken rock, mixed with the soil on its northern slope (or declivity, for is very steep), is granite, while that on its summit and southern side is perphyry. Round Mountain is one of the best known land marks in all this country. Its great height, when compared with the surrounding hills, its peculiar shape and its bald top and sides make it easily recognized wherever it can be seen. It is to Silver Cliff what Mount Davidson is to Virginia City, or

Bear Butte to Fort Meade in the Black Hills. Looking at Round Mountain from the streets of this camp its sides seem to be covered with a thin growth of grama grass, except at a point about a hundred feet from the sammit, where, on the right or cast side of the mountain, a great mass of trachyte rock sticks out like an enormous wart, stained and blackened by the suns and storms of thousands of years. Above and around this great blew-out of porphyry are a few stunted evergreen trees hardly bigger than shrubs, which cling to the barren, rocky soil with a tenacity that is wonder

On the side of Round Mountain, facing Silver Cliff, and about six hundred feet below its summit, there are two large excavations from which great quantities of rock have been removed and thrown out upon the hill side. These operations are about a quarter of a mile apart, and at about the same altitude. Each is reached by a road cut across the face of the mountain at a sharp incline, that leading to the eastern excavation start ing from the foot of the hill far to the west, and vice versa, so that the two roads cress each other about 200 feet below the two mines. forming a great "X" on the front of the hill. The excavation at the right is the Plata Verde mine. 1 do not at this moment recall the name of the claim to the left, but it is unimportant, since, as I have been informed, very little valuable ore has been found in it, and no work is now being done upon it

When I came to climb the mountain to visit the Plata Verde mine I found that what seemed to be its smooth sides covered with thin grass, was really thickly strewn with broken pieces of trachyte rock after getting above the "wash," and even this 'drift" was chiefly composed of the same material, ground up into gravel by long-continued attrition.

The Plata Verde mine was discovered and "le cated" within a week after Mr. Edwards first found horn silver in the Racine Boy, and from the first was considered one of the best mines in the new camp. Aside from the fact that the body of ore which was disclosed as explorations were proseented was larger and richer than in many other claims, its situation, as I have described it, well up on the mountain side, made it popular with the miners who had been accustomed to look for rich ore in such localities rather than beneath the surface in gently sloping foot-hills. Its position is also much more favorable for the cheap mining and handling of ores than that of any other mine in the chloride belt. The customary dispute in regard to title took place over the Plata Verde, but, I believe, was settled before the present company came into posses-

THE MANAGEMENT OF THE PROPERTY great quarry of the prevalent porphyry or trachyte of the country, stained as elsewhere with streaks of rell oxide of iron, black oxide of manganese, and, in some places, with green chloride of silver. The cut extends into the mountain, I should think, horizontally fifty or sixty feet, and, owing to the sharpness of the angle with which the billside rises, makes depth." as the miners say, or goes beneath the surface, with great rapidity. of the main cut is I should think, about fifty feet, but the ground on each side of it has been carefully prospected, and the breadth of the body of richer rock has been proved to be about 200 feet. The length of the claim is 1.500 feet, and the mass of rich or now opened is nearly in the middle of it. It is my judgment, after seeing many other mines, and learn ing their average daily production, that the Plata Verde Company could easily remove 100 tons of ore a day without crowding the mine or interfering with the necessary prospecting works; but it is impossible for one to form any estimate of the amount of ore in sight. I could simply say that it

is very great. Careful assays of the rock show that a conservative estimate of its grade would be from fifteen to twenty onnces of silver to a ton, and it is more likely to be nearer the latter than the former figure. The ore shipped from the mine before the present company acquired it was selected and probably vielded as much as seventy-five ounces of silver to a ton. If it were wise or profitable to do so, large quantities of high-grade ore could now be sorted out, but this is an exponsive operation, and the policy of this and companies on the chloride belt will probably be to send to the mill all rock, just as it is quarried out, which will yield enough silver to pay for mining and milling. It will be more profitable to do this than to sort the ores, because the lean rock mixed with that which is richer has to be taken out and the expense of mining it has to be paid, whether it is milled or not. To this must be added the cost of sorting, all of which must be subtracted from the yield of the selected ore before any profit can be realized.

For example, suppose the superintendent of ; mine in the chloride belt takes out 100 tons of ore, the average yield of which is \$10 a ton, besides a streak of richer rock mined at the same time, and that it will cost just that amount to mine and mill it, of which \$3 a ton must be paid for mining. If he runs the whole hundred toos through the mill be neither makes nor loses anything, while he will have silver bullion enough to pay all expenses. If he sorts it he may get fifty tons that will produce \$15 a ton, or \$750. Out of this sum he must pay \$300 for mining 100 tons, \$350 for milling fifty tons, and, say \$150 for sorting, so that his loss by the operation would be \$50. The figures here given are not intended to represent the exact cost of mining, sorting and milling ores, and are given only to illustrate a principle in the treatment of the ores of this camp, which, I believe, is recognized by all the most experienced miners here, and that is, that it will be more profitable to mine and reduce large quantities of ore, without sorting, even if the average profit per ton is small, than to select out the high-grade ores and throw the remainder on the waste dump. This is the intention of the managers of the Piata Verde Company. I have no doubt that in less than a year free-milling chloride ores will be mined and reduced in Silver Cliff for \$5 a ton. A MILL LIKE THE DUTCHMAN'S DAUGHTER.

Dr. George C. Munson, the superintendent of this property, is making preparations for mining, handling and milling the ore of the Plata Verde with the greatest possible economy. His mill, which will be a 40-stamp one, with sixteen amalgamating pans and eight settlers, is an exact dupliente, as far as machinery is concerned, of that owned by the Silver Cliff Company. Its site is on the mountain side, 300 or 400 feet below the present workings of the mine, and the building, which is about completed, has been constructed in the most substantial and workmanlike manner, The wall against the mountain side on which is to rest the drying floor is as good a piece of masonry as I have ever seen in the West, and the frames on which the batteries are to rest ere as solid as the bed-rock itself. There has been no careless or half-done work about it. The building is larger than that of the Silver Cliff Company, which contains similar machinery, and there will be in it amnle space for the batteries and pans without

crowding, and chance to reach every part conveniently if anything needs repair. If the mill does not work satisfactorily it will certainly be because of its inherent defects, and not because it has not been properly housed and When I complimented the master workman on the thorough way in which he was constructing the building, he replied that he had not aimed to make a showy mill but a good one. It would be, he said, like the Dutchman's daughter. She was not very comely, and some one reminded the old man of that fact, one day. "Vell," he replied, "dot ish all right; she's not pooty, but she'

h-l for shtout." At a point about level with the top of the mill tunnel will be driven into the mountain side to in tersect a shaft which is now being sunk from the present workings, at a depth of 205 feet. By a system of chutes, all of the ore, as fast as it is mined, can be made to fall into cars stationed in the tunnel by which it will go directly to the mill. This will make very little handling of the rock necessary, and reduce the cost of mining to the lowest possible figure. TYPICAL DELAYS AND HINDRANCES.

Dr. Munson expected to have his mill ready to start some time ago, and people in the East interested in the property are probably unable to understand why there should have been so much delay The explanation is that in a new camp like this it is impossible to obtain materials with the same certainty and dispatch that Eastern business men are accustomed to. Every piece of machinery has to be bauled from Cañon City, after it has been delivered at that point by the rail-road company, and the cost of the wagon transportation is one cent a pound. Then the limited production of lumber and lime had to be specially increased in order to supply the greatly ncreased demand which the erection of several mills and concentrating works in this mining dis trict this summer has created, and this required time for the necessary preparation. Again, sudder floods sometimes come and wash away saw-mills, and unknown springs of water break out and destroy lime-kilns, and then all building has to wait until the damage is repaired. for there are no rival establishments to take up and carry on their work. An Eastern builder would soon appreciate the difficulties which men in distant mining camps have to contend with if he were removed a hundred miles or more from a foundry or machine-shop and was dependent on a single onehorse establishment for his lumber or lime.

The Plata Verde mill will probably cost about \$125,000, and when completed will be as perfect as a mill of its pattern can be. I do not undertake to say whether the pattern is a good one or not. There is a great difference of opinion on that question in this camp, and the success or failure of the Plata Verde mill todo its work efficiently and economically is awaited with great interest. Of one thing I feel assured, and that is that Dr. Munson intends to do the best with the mill that he can, and that he expects it to succeed.

THE WATER SUPPLY. One of the essentials for the reduction of ores of any kind is a supply of running water. If the ore is crushed wet, the amount of water used is considerable, and even if the dry process is employed, a small but constant stream is still necessary for use in the amalgamating pans and settlers. The Silver Cliff mill pumps the water from Grape Creek, more than a mile below in the valley, into a small tank on the hill above the mill. It is already a serious question whether it was not a mistake to attempt to carry the water to the ore rather than to carry the ore to the water, and I should not be surprised if that company concluded to build its new mill upon the bank of the creek and to send the ore from the mine down to it over an inclined tramway. The Plata Verde Company is boring an artesian well on the flat, a few hundred feet below its mill, and it is supposed that by sinking it below the level of the creek a sufficient flow of water for amalgamating purposes and to supply the boilers of the steam engine will be secured. If the company should be disappointed in this expectation, the water question would be a very serious one, for the Wet Mountain range, in spite of its name, does not abound in living streams, and to pump the water up from Grape Creek, while possible, would add materially to the expense of handling the ore.

Z. L. W. on the hill above the mill. It is already a serious

THE SPANISH OUTRAGES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5 .- Admiral Wyman has arrived here, and has had a conference about the Cuban affair with Secretary Evarts and Commodore Jeffries. He states no new facts, but adheres to his opinion that there is nothing in the matter to warrant any demands on our part upon Spain for redress.

The Spanish story, as explained to Admiral Wyman, is as follows: The vessels were within three miles of the shore. They point out the place on their charts. The Spanish gunboat saw them and ran up its colors. The Americans did not show ran up its colors. The Americans and not sook colors in response, whereupon the Spaniard fired blank cartridges; still the Americans failed to show their colors. The Spaniard then fired a ball across the bows of the American schooners, which then showed their colors. The Spanish officers say that according to usage in those waters the con-of the Americans was sufficient to warrant to suspicious they entertained.

THE CUNARDERS.

ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT WITH THE OLD EX

PERIENCE.

Special Correspondence of The Hartford Courant.

But enough of all this—and let a few words be said concerning the Cunard management. Surely is ever a steamer could make a good passage (in time) the courant could make a good passage (in time) the courant could have done so on this trip. With the help ever a steamer could make a good passage (in time) the Bothma should have done so on this trip. With the help of a breez: she did manage to run 449 miles during one full day, but, for the other days, the run was from 300 to 315 miles, and she reached Queenstown at marry mignight on Friday—in nine days and six hours. It is difficult to understand why this company should allow other lines to beat them regularly by about twenty-four hours. The supposed superior safety of the Cupard ships is morely a tradition. They are simply lacking in enterprise. But the peculiarly noticeable and altogether disgraceful feature of the service on the Bothma was the worse than miscrable stuff turnished the passengers for food. If there was any good bread on the ship it did dispraceful feature of the service on the Bottaina was the worse than insterable stuff furchised the passengers for food. If there was any good bread on the ship it did not appear. There was, of course, an abundance of pranes and of indigestible pies, but over and over again, worse than unsayory mutton, beef, and fowls were laid upon the table, and twice, at least, the offensive smell of stuking soup pervaded the entire salcon. There was a wide-spread feeling of indignation among the passencers, and a public remonstrance was openly talked of by several prominent gentlemen, who declared that they would never again cross the ocean in ships of this line.

What excuse there may have been for such wretched rovision I know not. The case may have been an ex-What excuse there may have been for such wretched provision I know not. The case may have been an exceptional one, and I would not do the officers in charge any fulustice, but I state incontrovertible facts perming to the Bothad or this particular cycage, and but for holding return tick its by her I would certainly come home by some other line. I am assured that all such complains do no good, but I think they can do no harm. Of the captain and officers of the Bothnia, one can only speak in terms of highest praise for their courtesy, faithfulness and efficiency.

REAL ESTATE.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Aug. 8, 1880. The following sales were held at the Exchange Salesroom to-day : By Jas. L. Wells.

1 lot w a St Nicholas ave, 49 11 ft a of 148th at, 25x 100: Flugh N Camp.

1 plot of land on St Nicholas-ave, s w cor of 149th st, 102 22103.111(30.5, and four lots s s Wess 149th st, 575 ft e of 10th ave, each 25235.11, Henry W Bradhorst.

By Eicherd V. Harnett.

1 plot of land on 0th-ave, n e cor of 207th st. 99.11x 100; Sarah I. Smith 6 lots, n s Sherman ave. 100 feet e of Dyckman et. Tweifth Ward, each 25x150; Alexander Rich...

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS
New-JOER CITY.

Belment ave and Samuel-st, lots Nos 5, 6 and 20 on
ydage of East Tremont, Emily B Towner et al, 50
Caroline C Banks
1stave, West Fams, lots No 36, 57, 38, 39, 40, 45,
46, 47 and 48, 250x200; Emily B Towner et al, to
Caroline C Banks.

Prospect ave to John on ave, lots No 79, 129 and 86,
Emily B Towner et al, to Cavoline C Banks.
2d ave, as William as, lot No 78, 60x123; Emily B
Towner et al to Caroline C Banks.
2d ave, as William as, lot No 78, and 198, Emily B Towner et
al, to Caroline C Banks.
30hason-ave, lots No 136 and 137, Emily B Towner
11 al, to Caroline C Banks.
Marion-ave, lots No 180 and 187, Emily B Towner
14 al, to Caroline C Banks.
Marion-ave, lots No 180 and 187, Emily B Towner Johnson-ave, 10ts No 185 and 187, Emily B Towner 11a, to Caroline C Banks.
Marion-ave, 10ts No 185 and 187, Emily B Towner et al. to Caroline C Banks.
Grant-ave, 10ts No 215 and 225, Emily B Towner et al. to Caroline U Banks.
Catharine-at, 10ts No 292 and 295, Emily B Towner et al. to Caroline C Banks.
Chestnut-st, West Farms, 25x143x28x142,8; Emily B Towner et al. to Caroline C Banks.
44th-st, s. s. 100 ft wof 9th-ave, 25x160.4; Mary Ann Hartman et al. to Charles T Caroline C Hartman et al. to Charles T Candeld 122-st, s.s. 166.4 ft w. of 2d-ave, 53.8x100.10; Oscar F G Mesio to Oswald Schultze...

Chrysial to Derothes L.C. R. et al. Espiricita.
Sthaye, w. 6: It are 10 coles. in \$1,1x\corr.10:11.10
1022.st, x100x101.10 to 100d.st, x20.34xx50 fr
regular; and also is 100d.st, 150 ft worf 8th.ava,
to s of 105.st x1tregular. Aix C. Morgan to
Rist of grontors to certain property not described,
Alex C. Morgan to Honry T. Morgan
4th.ave, ws. 75.10 ft not 550t.st; 16.8xx3.4; Marparet M. Pecabia in Cornella K. Averili.

Grand at, No 110, 25x107, Emily M Peters to J2hn H
Miller, half interest.

Same property, Sarah P Powell to Jghn H Miller, one.

axxh interest.

King at, a. a, 60 ft w of Variek at, 22x53; Edwin Mes.

Let, ir, and wife to Susan Mesler.

165th at, n. a, 106 ft w of Washington ave. 25x117.8,

Even gehne Shapter to Cedie A Leconec.

2d-st. s., 74 ft cof. st. ave. 16, 7x44x hregular; Chas.

Guntzer to Amand Nothart

Hadsen ave. 6 s from 71st to 72d, st, 204, 4x400; Hen

riotta A Lenox to Edward Tracy and another.

400.03

City Droperty Co Let.

OFFICES TO LET in the buildings 3, 5 and 7 Beekman-st. and 119 to 128 Naasau st. RULAND 6

Brookinn Property for Sale and Co Let. OTS in BROOKLYN-In large and small plots, at very low prices for investment.

Country Droperty tor Sale and Co Let

A T ORANGE, N. J. (neighborhood specialty),
Property for sale and reat: all varieties: gran becomes the sale and reat: all varieties: gran becomes the sale and reat all varieties. CROTON LANDING—FOR SALE—FARM of 20 acres, anitable for a gentleman's country residess located on the west-size of the Albany Post Road, one an north of station, commanding extonsive views of the links River; the land is fully covered with apples, pears and six small fruits, and is all under cellivation; the buildings on price a good barn, to-house and other manners on house contains 11 large rooms. Severity per cent of our lam monor can remain on mortgage. EDWARD CLASSE, Trumo Office.

FOR SALE.—A country seat at Jamaica, L. I. welve infinites walk from L. I. R. R. depot. and from intestrem horse cars to rulton Ferry. House 40 feet square with klichen 20 feet square, (was

House 2's stories high with large plazas in front and regard oppola; 19 rooms; is shingled with codar shingles and depola; 19 rooms; is shingled with codar shingles and shield in while; 2's acres of laws and garden, with sabe at carriage-house; stalls for litree horses, and tee and chekenhouses, all in first-class order, with mas throughout the house of the control of the most confortable places onto New York; is just out of the main street; grounds and stocked with fruit trees and flowers, also shade and evergree trees.

Jamaien is a very healthy place of about 10,000 inhabitage, with churches of every denomination, and schools, coners, dentities, stores and markets, all first class.

Is sold on account of small size of owner's family. Inquies of owner's family, it is not owner, room No. 1, .07 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, between a small oversical owner. of owner, room No. 1, 597 Fulfou-st., Brooklyn, between a and 4 object & minutes; trains running almost every har hour during the day. Photograph at office. Possession hamediate.

FOR SALE—AN EARTHLY PARADISE.

FOR SALE.
A tract of valuable mineral land, containing 26 sens. in Middledown. Delaware County, Fenn., containing depoint of corundum and emery.

Address Box 16, Media, Penn.

Address Box 16, Media Pena.

FOR SALE.—The Summer residence of the late S. B. Hunt, esq., known as "Maple Grove," a Box ington, Vt., 30 miles from Troy, comparing 350 acres of faring and wood land; wooden house, Is foother plants on three sides; 3 barns; simple stacking, latiners none; large vegetable garden and or bards; extensive grove a maples fronting house; trout pond; fountials with jet is feet high and basin 100 feet dameter; porters is lightly minutes from railway stants and post office. Address hgs., JAMIN R. SEARS, executor of the estate, Benaington, Vt. FOR SALE or EXCHANGE.—Twenty-one and a half acres rich soll, choice fruit, every variety; large substantial baildings in excellent condition; hear fishing fliver, N. J.: carriage house; cost over #3.000, very designish location; terms casy. For particular, see Build Man, 703 Brondway, New York.

Vidas and farms of every price.

FOR SALE OF LEASE for MANUFACTO-RIES, CHEMICAL WORKS, &C.—Blocks of buildhealed lots on Newtown Creak, adjoining New York and Brookin R. A. YOUNG, Engineer, &c. No. 20 Exchange piece. HOTEL PROPERTY FOR SALE .-

A cheap property in Etienville, Ulster County, N. Y. top-siating of a unely-situated libral, capable of accommodating 200 boarders, with large barn and outbinidings, whom has minutes walk of epot, in one of the pretriest village in the United States, and near the famous resorts of Motowk and Minnewskix: trout streams and several beautiful months takes in the immoduate vicinity; a splential Summer reset. Terms very low. Address E. R. KENNEDY, No. 6 Finest, New-York.

ings and grounds, handsomely located in the heart the beautiful and flourshing village of Oneida printing building of brick, four stories, 195 feet front, solid and appearant all grounds fine, well shaded, several acres constituted to New York Central and Molland Raiross stations suitable for achool, summer Hotel, manufacturing, or other purposes, price \$12,000. Inquire of N. HIGINEOURAL

ORANGE, N. J.-HOUSES and COUNTRY SEATS to let and for sale, furnished and unterpolication of the SMITH, opp. main station, Orange, N. TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—The farm of the late Martin traser on Mapleton Road, two miles fees Princeton College and Pransbore station of Pennsylvan Railroad, 14 miles from Kingston, with Delawers and Bartan Canal in front; 100 acres of excellent land, all entirying in the order; soutdoor moving which him certifies standing on bind; outlooking the canal, Temeston and suctomating country; large orchard, fine barn and outbushings and a quarry of fine building stone by the canal che, which can be made to pay the interest of the price of the farm; ray cluenting all principles of the price of the farm; and a model farm; at a bargain; terms easy; no trade.

Address A. S. MEYRICH, Executor, Kingston, N. J.

TO RENT at POUGHKEEPSIE or FORSALE A furnished villa in complete order, only \$50 a month presession at once. Mountain air, views. A. J. ROBERT SON, 19 West 55th-st.

Meligions Notices

All Soul's Church, 4th ave and 20th st. The Rev JOHN A. BELLOWS will preach at 11 a. in. Suggest, Law and the New." The public cordially layied. Association Hed), Edd-st., corner 4th-ave.—SUNDAY MOLINIA of 1940 Bible Class for beginners in the Carle-tian Life. AFTERNOON at 5, 30th Class for your as-generally. EVENIAOS at 653 y young Men's Fraver asdenerally. EVENINGS at 63%, Young Men's France as Testamony Mostling. Thursday and Saturday evenings at o'clock, Young Men's Meetings. Every day estatusing a Sunday excepted, Union Prayer Meetings from 4 to a discussion of the Company of the Company of the Meetings, Mrs. EMMA HARDINGS-ERITTEN lecture SUNDAY MORNING at 11, Subject: "said-axion Armios EVENING, 745;" Cause and Cure of Crimo and Povetic, At Stanton Street Baptist Church, 21th-st, pear Mellomave.—The Rev. John T. CRAIG will preach at 11 a man 1745 p. m. A welcome for all.

At the Brookity Hink.—The Rev. Mc. CONNAY and Armios Evening Present Connay of the Brookity Hink.—The Rev. Mc. CONNAY and Armios Evening Present Connay of the Property of the Present Connay of the Present Co

At the Brooktyn Rink.—The Rev. Mr. CONWAY will greach MORNING and EVENING. All whose places of preach MORNING and EVENING. All whose has vership are closed for vacation are invited to the flink GOSPEL TEMPERANCE CAMP. MERFILN as also relack Addresses by the Rev. Mr. BOWERY, of Nashville, Tona. Mr. STACY, the converted Iquor denier: the Hob. C. C. LEIGH, the Rev. E. WHITNEY, the Hop. S. E. LOWERY, of Alabama, and others.

Church of the Covenant (Presbyterian, Park ave, of

Church of the Haly Sepulchre, 74th-st., cast of 4th-sve-Collegiste Referenced Durch Church, 5th.ave., consect 1991-st.—The Rev. ABRAHAM THOMPSON will preact on SABRATA, Statust., at 11 a.m., and the Rev. I. H. BEAUTHOLE at 7-35 p.m.

Collegate Reformed Dates Church, 5th ave., cor. 48th st.—The Rev. RUF-ts W. CLARK, D. D., will preach 93 Subbith, 5th inst. Service at 11 a.m. and 7.45p. m.

First Presbyterian Church, 5th ave. and 11th st. the Rev. A. G./SMAN, B. D., will preach at 10:30 u. m. 404 p. m. All are cordially invited. Scale free. First Reformed Episcopal Church, Madison-ave, and 55 that, the flev, W.M. T. SABINE, Recot. Sundar services 11s. m. and 745 p. in throughout the auto-mer. Scale free in the evaning.

Five Points House of Industry, No. 155 Worth st. WM F. BARNARD, Superintendent, Children's service of sent on Sunday at \$5.50 occiock. Public invited. Music with a large church organ. Donations of shoes and second-hand clothing carnestly desired.

Pourth Avenue Presbyterian Church corner of 224st.

The Pastor, the Rev. HOWARD ChoSEV, D.D. will
present SUNDAY MORNINGS at 11 o'clock during the
mouth of August. Prayer-meeting in the Chapel every Web
nesday ovening at 8 o'clock.

S. All Invited. Seals free, No contections.

Independent Catholic Church, Madison ave. on
28th-st.-Morning, 10:30, Father O'CONNOR preaches
"Confession of Sins," Afternoon, S. Converis, Experie
Meeting," led by Father's BURKE and O'CONNOR. So
ing, 7:30, Mr. GAEGAN, a Bonnan student relates bis
markable conversion, and Father BURKE, of Irreland,
latest accession, will sneak, a also at the other meetings. Madison Avenue Bostist Charch, corner of Stately-Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. C. D'W. Bkild MAN D. B. on SUNDAY, August S. Services at 11 a. in Sunday school at 10 a. in, Chapet service on WEDNESDAY KVENING at 7:55

Madison Avenue Reformed Church cor. 57th st. Tal-Rev. E. A. REED, Pastor.—Divine service at 11 s. cc. McAnley Water Street Mission. No. 218 Water street.

- Meetings every EVENING and every SUNDAY EVEN.
ING at 7:30 o'clock and every SUNDAY APPENING AN 25:30 o'clock. Take Thirtare, ateam care to Franklin square waik of win Doverst, one block and turn to the left. New York Port Society. Preaching in the Marinets

CARSON W. ADAMS, D. D. at 10.4) a.m., a libte reading at 2:30 p. m. Daily morning and ov meetings. Morth Dutch Church, 113 Full-a-st, and 58 Aunst-Preaching SUNDAY morning, 11 a. un. br Mr. WM. B. SCUDDER, FRIDAY KVENLNG Prayer-meeting at 7-859, m. In this church the Fullou-st. Daily Noon Prayer-meeting is beld.

Old John Street Methodist Episcopal Church Siet B America—44 John at —Presching by the Rev. I. S. WESD D. D., at 10:30 a. m. Subject. "What did Christ do! also at 7:45 p. m., subject. "Whom does Christ receive!" Sunday school, P. a. m. Young People's Prayer nesting 6:15 p. m. Sents free. All welcome. Old School Baptist Church, 36t at, between 6th ask Theaves - Elder Hoff-EaL whi breach SUNDAY, Annas, 8. Morning, 1980 o'clock; afternoon, 8 o'clock.

Seventh Presbytorian Church, corner Broome and ithigs ra-Presching at 10:30 s. m., by Mr. S. W. EDDY of Cales St. James' Methodist Enlscopal Church 126th st and Macison are. The Rev. D. Cu CRY, D. D., will preach norm

83. John's M. E. Church, o'd at, between Broadway and Sth ave.—Church open ad summer. Preaching to morrow by the Roy W. Ritch W. of Down Southarry, at 10:30 a.m. and 7:55 p. m. Bible-school at 9:30 a.m. Tabernacle Baptist Church The Rev. SAMUEL J. KNAPP THE KINGDON OF HEAVEN FROM A COMMERCIAL STANDPOINT.

All are cardially sayled. The Congregation of Zion Church will unite in the set of the other church of the liberary of the five church of the liberary of the five church Manual Setvices at 12 a. m. and date at the five church of the five church of Philadelphia, Franchische Church of Philadelphia, Phil 10